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Montana Employment AND Labor Force Trends

Montana Department of Labor & Industry

Office of Research & Analysis

2nd Quarter 1998

Volume 28, Number 2

Economic highlights and employment outlook

Montana's Civilian Labor Force averaged 465,900 for the second quarter of 1998—up 8,300 over the quarter, and up 11,700 over the year.

Employment

The number of Montanans employed during the quarter averaged 441,400—up 13,200 over the quarter, and up 10,800 over the year.

Unemployment

About 24,500 Montanans were estimated to be unemployed during the quarter—4,900 fewer than the previous quarter, and 900 more than the second quarter of 1997.

Quarterly Employment Trends

Quarter	MONTANA			Unemployment Rate (U.S.)	UNITED STATES Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed		
1998 - 2nd	465,900	441,400	24,500	5.3%	4.4%
1998 - 1st	457,600	428,200	29,400	6.4%	5.1%
1997 - 4th	454,900	430,900	24,000	5.3%	4.4%
1997 - 3rd	461,600	440,300	21,300	4.6%	4.8%
1997 - 2nd	454,200	430,600	23,600	5.2%	4.9%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1998 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The average unemployment rate for the quarter was 5.3 percent—down 1.1 percent over the quarter, but up 0.1 percent over the year.

(See jobs by industry starting on page 3)

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

New standardized occupational wage survey allows wage comparison between states and nation

by Bob Schleicher, research analyst,
Office of Research & Analysis

In the mid-90s the U.S. Department of Labor's Standard Wage Consortium was formed to review, among other things, how states were conducting wage surveys. It found that most states independently conducted wage surveys, each with their own independent methodology.

Members of the consortium worked with U.S. Department of Labor officials to help create a standard wage survey system using the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program to allow the direct comparison of occupation specific wage data between states and the national average.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts the OES survey each year in conjunction with state employment security agencies throughout the nation. It is a voluntary survey. Over a 3-year period, the program surveys

1.2 million establishments across the country. A 75 percent response rate must be attained to ensure statistically valid data at the state level.

The survey is conducted during the autumn months and survey results are published slightly more than a year later. Results of the 1996 survey, for instance, were published in January 1998.

(Continued on next page)

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PLEASE RETURN

Montana occupations paying far below the national average

A comparison of 1996 Montana and national averages show that, in Montana, about 86 percent of the 313 surveyed occupations had wages below the national average. Those occupations in Montana that paid more than 50 percent below the national average included, beginning with the occupation having the largest percentage gap:

Broadcast technicians (-102%); camera operators; designers-except interior designers (interior designers wages were not available); reporters and correspondents; all other engineers, radio and television announcers; private and public employment interviewers; insurance underwriters; selected business services agents; systems analysts and computer programmers; and database administrators (-50%).

Montana occupations paying near the national average

Montana occupations that paid nearly the same as the national average, within plus or minus 5 percent, included, beginning with occupations paying less than the national average:

Wellhead pumpers (-5%); nongarment sewing machine operators; insurance sales agents and placers; bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists; wholesale and retail order fillers; carpenter helpers and related workers; all other health professionals; paraprofessionals and technicians;

Geologists, geophysicists and oceanographers; water or power generation plant machinery maintenance mechanics; excavating and load machine operators; postal mail carriers; medical and clinical laboratory technologists; insurance adjusters, examiners and investigators; bartenders; forest and conservation workers;

Electricians; dental hygienists; all other professional, paraprofessional and technical workers; heavy or tractor trailer truck drivers; mining engineers, including mine safety; dentists; cabinet makers; all other agriculture, forestry, fishing and related workers; vocational education and training teachers and instructors;

Head sawyers; medicine and health services managers; all other material recording, scheduling and distributing workers; shipping and receiving and traffic clerks; lunchroom, coffee shop or cafeteria counter attendants; postal service clerks; bindery machine operators and tenders; sheet metal workers; bill and account collectors; real estate sales agents; welders and cutters; all other machine operators and tenders; printing press machine operators and tenders; electrical power line installers and repairers;

Travel agents; first line supervisors and managers of helpers, laborers and material movers, hand; transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators; plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters; conveyor operators and tenders; dietitians and nutritionists; sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; and highway maintenance workers (+5%).

Montana occupations paying above the national average

Montana occupations averaging at least 10 percent more than the national wage average included, beginning with the occupation showing the largest percentage advantage:

Service unit operators (+31%); all other therapists; crushing, grinding, mixing and blending machine operators and tenders; logging tractor operators; physician assistants; all other motor vehicle operators; all other plant and system operators; log graders and scalers; fallers and buckers; construction and maintenance painters and paperhangers; mining, quarrying, and oil and gas well drilling managers; painting, coating and decorating workers, hand; physicians and surgeons; first-line supervisors and managers—agricultural forestry, fishing and related workers; sawing machine operators and tenders; and precision instrument repairers (+10%).

More detailed wage information available at 2 Internet addresses

Detailed Montana occupational wage data referenced in this article can be found on the Internet at <http://jsd.dli.mt.gov/lmi/98wage.htm> and for the nation and other states at <http://stats.bls.gov/oes/state/oessrch2.htm>.

(Continued on next page)

Montana Employment AND Labor Force Trends

Montana Department of Labor & Industry

Office of Research & Analysis

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Our Internet address is:

<http://jsd.dli.mt.gov/lmi/lmi.htm>

We will do our best to provide information in accessible format, on request, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

OES information also used to project occupational employment

Information collected by the OES program is also used to project occupational employment. These job projections detail which occupations are projected to show job growth, which are projected to show job declines, and which are projected to show job increases due to both growth and replacements.

The projections are published each year by the Office of Research and Analysis in its *Montana Labor Market Planning Information* and job projections publications, which are available, on request. Projections can also be found on our Internet website at <http://jsd.dli.mt.gov/lmi/project.htm>.

Other wage information data sources

Other available measures of wages include the average salary for workers in a given industry derived from unemployment insurance data by taking the total annual wages paid in a given industry and dividing it by the number of workers. Although this data series does not break down wages by individual occupations, it does offer salary information by county. This information can be found on our Internet website at <http://jsd.dli.mt.gov/lmi/202cov.htm>.

Another wage survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Office of Compensation and Working Conditions is the National Compensation Survey that surveys employers with at least 50 employees. Hourly earnings rates for nearly 50 occupations are published on a statewide basis. Hourly earnings are broken down by private and government industries, full-time and part-time workers, and by white collar and blue collar occupations, with various levels within many of the occupations. The latest survey was published in March 1998 based on public sector data from June 1994 and private sector data from March 1996. The survey publication can be found on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncsocs/ncs/ncbl0029.pdf> and viewed using Adobe's Acrobat Reader.

Need more information?

For more information on wages, feel free to contact Office of Research and Analysis research analyst Bob Schleicher at 406-444-2430.

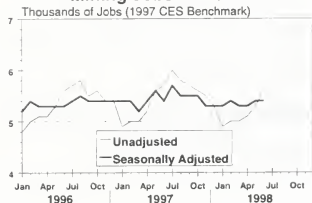
Wage and salary jobs by industry sectors

(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

(Continued from page 1)

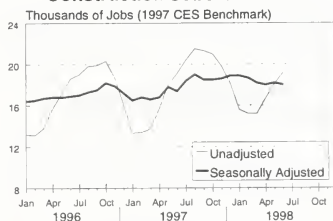
Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the second quarter of 1998 averaged 371,900 jobs—up 11,000 jobs over the quarter, and up 6,300 jobs over the year.

Mining Jobs in Montana



MINING averaged 5,300 jobs during the quarter—up about 300 jobs over the quarter, but down about 200 jobs over the year, primarily in metal mining.

Construction Jobs in Montana

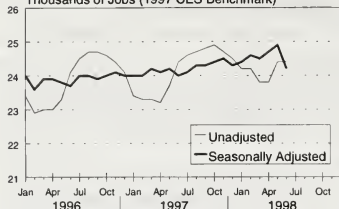


CONSTRUCTION averaged 18,000 jobs—up 2,700 over the quarter, and up 400 over the year. The over-the-quarter job increases came in heavy construction, up 1,300 jobs, and special trades, up 1,400 jobs.

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Manufacturing Jobs in Montana

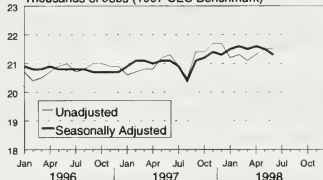
Thousands of Jobs (1997 CES Benchmark)



MANUFACTURING averaged 24,200 jobs for the quarter—up about 100 jobs from the previous quarter and up about 400 jobs over the year.

Transportation-Communications-Utilities Jobs in Montana

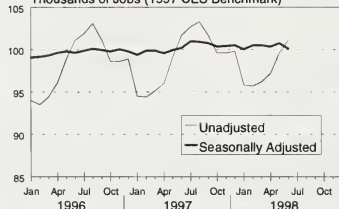
Thousands of Jobs (1997 CES Benchmark)



TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 21,400 jobs for the quarter—up about 200 jobs over the quarter and up about 300 jobs over the year.

Trade Jobs in Montana

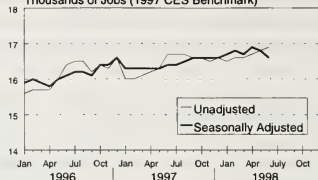
Thousands of Jobs (1997 CES Benchmark)



TRADE jobs averaged 99,300 for the quarter—up 3,400 jobs over the quarter, and up 400 jobs over the year. **Eating & drinking places** accounted for 1,900 of the jobs gained over the quarter.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Jobs in Montana

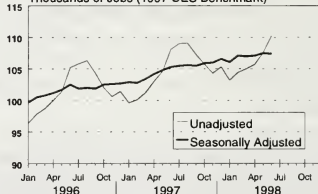
Thousands of Jobs (1997 CES Benchmark)



FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 16,800 jobs—up about 200 jobs over the quarter, and up about 400 jobs over the year. **Depository institutions** showed an increase of about 200 jobs over the year.

Services Jobs in Montana

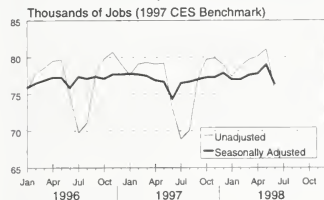
Thousands of Jobs (1997 CES Benchmark)



SERVICES averaged 107,800 jobs for the quarter—up about 3,600 jobs from the previous quarter, and up about 2,600 over the year. The largest over-the-quarter job gains came in **hotels & other lodging places**; **business services**; **amusement, including movies**; and **membership organizations**. The biggest over-the-year gains came in **social services**, **business services** and **membership organizations**.

(Continued on next page)

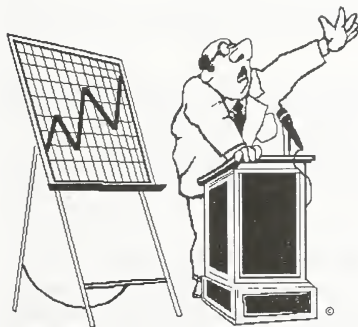
Government Jobs in Montana Federal/State/Local, incl. Public Education



TOTAL GOVERNMENT jobs in Montana averaged 79,000 for the quarter—up 400 jobs from the previous quarter, and up about 1,900 jobs over the year.

Over the quarter, **state education** dropped by about 1,200 jobs and **local education** declined by about 700 jobs. On the other hand, local government showed a quarterly increase of about 1,000 jobs, due in good part to temporary election jobs during the June primary election.

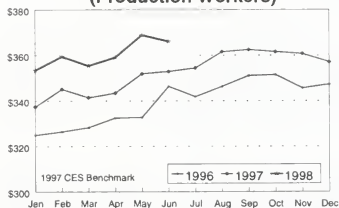
Over the year, **state education** and **local education** were each up about 500 jobs, **other local government** was up about 600 jobs, **total federal government** was up about 200 jobs, and **other state government** stayed the same.



Average Weekly Hours & Earnings

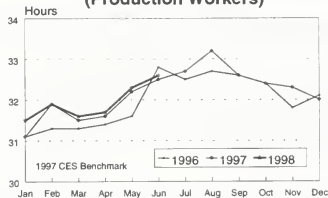
Average weekly earnings for production workers averaged \$364.50 during the second quarter of 1998—up \$7.87 over the quarter, and up \$14.93 over the year.

Average Weekly Earnings (Production Workers)



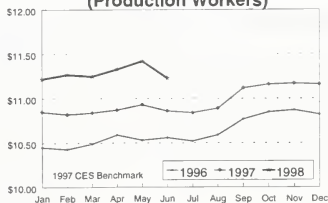
Average weekly hours for the quarter averaged 32.2—up 0.5 hour over the quarter, and up 0.1 hour over the year.

Average Weekly Hours (Production Workers)



Average hourly earnings averaged \$11.32—up 7 cents over the quarter, and up 43 cents over the year.

Average Hourly Earnings (Production Workers)



Industry News from Around the State

(Gathered Primarily from State Newspaper Reports)

Mining

⇒ **Pegasus Gold Corp.** reported a net loss of \$512.8 million in 1997, according to newspaper accounts. It filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in January, and submitted a finance restructuring plan in July.

⇒ **The Atlantic Richfield Co.** has agreed to pay \$215 million for the cleanup and restoration of areas in the Montana's upper Clark Fork River basin damaged by decades of mining and smelting.

⇒ **A Canadian gold company** has announced plans to reopen the Mineral Hill Mine at Jardine that was closed in September 1996. Tyranex Gold Inc. is purchasing the mine near Gardiner from TVX Gold. The president of Tyranex says the company plans to complete financing of the project by this August and have the mine operating by September 1999. The mine is expected to employ up to 100 shareholder workers.

⇒ **Stillwater Mining Co.** has announced plans to build a second smelter to enable the company to handle increased concentrate from both its existing and its prospective platinum-palladium mines. The \$6 million smelter will be located next to the company's other smelter in Columbus.

⇒ **Peabody Group**, the world's largest private-sector coal company that operates a mine near Colstrip, has been purchased by Lehman Merchant Banking Partners, a global investment bank.

Construction

⇒ **Montana will be receiving** an average of about \$260 million a year in highway funding for the next 6 years as its share of the national transportation funding bill, with actual dollar amounts contingent on the annual federal appropriations process.

⇒ **Work has begun** on a \$34 million project to replace 280 houses for enlisted families at Malmstrom Air Force Base. American Renovation and Construction Co. of San Diego is the contractor. Its president says he expects 70 to 80 percent of the construction workers will be hired locally. About 400 people will be working during the peak construction period, and 700 crafts workers over the course of the project. The first 60 houses should be done by October, with the remaining houses finished by the end of next year. Older homes that are not removed will be renovated under a separate, \$4.7 million contract.

⇒ **A \$45 million condominium hotel** is under construction at Big Sky. Space in the 10-story Summit Hotel Condominium is being sold as condominiums which can be converted into 1-3 bed hotel rooms managed by Big Sky if owners desire. A resort spokesperson says half the units have already been sold. The project is expected to be completed in 2000.

⇒ **A \$10.4 million addition** to the Pharmacy-Psychology Building is under way on the University of Montana campus. The addition is expected to be completed by fall of 1999, and will provide space for the university's physical therapy department.

⇒ **Deaconess Hospital in Billings** has begun construction of a \$10.1 million obstetrics building.

⇒ **An \$8.5 million reserve center** is under construction in Billings. It will house the Marine Corps Reserve and the Montana Army National Guard.

⇒ **A \$7.2 million Science and Technology Center** is under construction on the Carroll College campus in Helena.

⇒ **Construction has begun** on a \$4 million residence hall on the Montana Tech campus in Butte. Other projects on campus include renovation of the Chemistry Building and remodeling of the Mill Building, that will serve as home for a bookstore, coffee shop, lounge and study area.

⇒ **A project is under way** in downtown Great Falls to connect the Davidson Building and Liberty Center with a skywalk and develop a landscaped courtyard below.

Manufacturing

⇒ **Business is booming** for a family-owned firm in Ronan that manufactures hand tool accessories of its own design. Jore Corporation's signature product is the Jore Quick Connector, which allows for changing bits and drivers without re-chucking. Products are sold through Sears, Black & Decker and Home Depot. The company employs about 300 workers.

⇒ **Stone Container Corp.**'s planned merger with Jefferson Smurfit Corp. probably will not change the operation of its mill at Frenchtown, according to a Stone Container spokesperson. Jefferson Smurfit is a major producer of paper and packaging company based in St. Louis. If finalized, the merged company would be called Smurfit-Stone Container Corp.

⇒ **Sun Mountain Sports** in Missoula has laid off about 40 workers. A company statement cited "soft market conditions."

⇒ **Intermountain Lumber** and Building Supply Inc. has been purchased by BMC West Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Building Materials Holding Corp. of San Francisco. A BMC West spokesperson says Intermountain employees in Missoula, Kalispell and Helena have all been offered jobs.

⇒ **Big Sky Carvers** has announced plans to add onto its factory in Manhattan and hire about 20 more workers.

⇒ **The last creamery in Montana** has closed. The Laurel Creamery closed after losing a contract to make butter for Meadow Gold Dairies.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

⇒ **Weyerhaeuser wood products company** has announced plans to open a construction material distribution center at the Port of Montana near Butte.

⇒ **Jim Palmer Trucking** is expanding its operation. According to its president, the trucking firm should double in size to 500 trucks by the year 2000. Drivers of the firm's refrigerated trucks stay in communication with on-board computers linked to the company by satellite.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

⇒ **A Norwest Corp.** spokesperson says no Montana Norwest banks are expected to close because of Norwest's announced merger with Wells Fargo & Co. If the merger is approved by Federal Trade Commission, Norwest banks would take the Wells Fargo name. Norwest employs about 650 people in Montana.

⇒ **Mountain West Bank** is opening a bank in Missoula on East Broadway and plans on a southside Missoula location as well. It already operates banks in Helena and Great Falls.

⇒ **United Financial Corp.**, a Great Falls bank holding company that recently merged with Heritage Bank, has announced plans to merge with First State Bank of Fort Benton. If approved, the merged institutions would operate 12 offices in 10 Montana cities.

Trade

⇒ **Dillard's Inc. department store group** is buying Mercantile Stores Co. Inc., which owns the Hennessys stores in Montana.

⇒ **Tidyman's and Supervalu Inc.** have announced plans to merge their grocery store operations in Montana, Idaho and Washington. Tidyman's has stores in Missoula and Kalispell. Supervalu owns 8 County Market stores in Great Falls, Billings, Livingston, Miles City and Sidney. A Supervalu spokesperson says stores will retain their "current names and formats."

⇒ **A Petco Animal supplies store** is scheduled to open in November next to Office-Max in Great Falls and will employ between 15 and 20 workers. Part of a San Diego-based chain, the store will sell fish and some animals—but not dogs and cats. "We work with adoption shelters instead," the chain's public relations director says.

⇒ **The Pamida store in Polson** has closed and Safeway has announced plans to move its Polson store into the building Pamida vacated.

⇒ **The Staples Inc. office supply chain** has opened a store in Kalispell and will also open a store in Butte. It already has stores in Missoula, Helena and Bozeman.

⇒ **Herberger's department store chain** has announced plans to open a store in Missoula's Southgate Mall later this year. The department store chain that owns Herberger's, Proffitt's Inc., is buying Saks Fifth Avenue.

⇒ **A Big R Ranch and Home Supply store** has opened in Helena.

⇒ **A Fudruckers restaurant** is planned for Great Falls. The franchise owner says he expects the store to be open this fall.

⇒ **Stage clothing stores** have opened in Wolf Point, Miles City and Forsyth—and another is slated for Glendive. Stage Stores Inc. operates over 600 stores in 24 states, with most stores located in smaller communities.

Services

⇒ **Cavanaugh's Hospitality Corp.** has purchased the Outlaw Inn in Kalispell, where it already owns the Cavanaugh's at Kalispell Center Mall, and has announced plans to purchase the Colonial Inn in Helena. With the addition of the Helena hotel, Spokane-based Cavanaugh's will own 18 hotels in the Northwest.

⇒ **National Electronics Warranty (NEW)** is more than doubling its workforce in Great Falls. The warranty service call center opened its Great Falls office in November 1996 with 40 employees—and has begun the process of adding 60 additional workers.

⇒ **DAVRON Telco Training**, a school that trains students in the skills and procedures to install telephone companies' central office equipment, has moved from Florence to Helena to be in a better location to attract students.

⇒ **Another health maintenance organization**, New West Health Plan, is in operation. It is sponsored by St. Peter's Hospital and the Helena Health Alliance in Helena; Deaconess Billings Clinic and the Montana/Wyoming Linked Provider Network in Billings; and Community Medical Center and MONIDA Healthcare Network in Missoula. Members will have access to more than 350 physicians in 17 counties. Medical decisions will be made by doctors and the HMO's focus will be on low-cost or no-cost preventive care. The organization has a base office in Helena and will have branch offices in Missoula and Billings.

⇒ **Livingston Memorial Hospital** has purchased the assets of the Park Clinic in Livingston.

⇒ **Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc.** of Hamilton has sold worldwide marketing rights of its Melacine cancer vaccine to Schering-Plough Corp. The vaccine is currently being tested in Canada and Europe.

⇒ **Boeing Co.** has announced plans to close its test flight facility at the former Glasgow Air Force Base. The facility is operated by Montana Aviation Research Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Boeing Co., and employs 6 people.

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Press Releases and Calendar

- Press Releases
- Calendar

Wage Data

- Informational Wage Rates for Private Sector Occupations (Statewide Only)
- Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202 Series)
- Prevailing Wage Rates (Building Construction, Heavy/Highway Construction and Services Occupations)
- Statistics in Brief (check the Hours & Earnings and Average Weekly Earnings sections each month)
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Minimum Wage Information
- Hours & Earnings for Private Nonagricultural Production Workers (CES Series)

Employment and Unemployment Data

- Annual Average Labor Force by County (LAUS Series)
- Covered Employment & Wages (ES-202 Series)
- Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment (CES Series)
- Statistics in Brief (check the Current Population Survey, Nonag Wage & Salary Employment, Labor Force Statistics, Seasonally-Adjusted Nonag Wage & Salary Employment, Unemployment Insurance, Annual Average Employment and Labor Surplus Areas tables each month)
- Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations

Other Data, Publications and Programs

- Statistics in Brief
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Labor Market and Related Information for Selected Montana Counties
- Montana Career Information System and State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (program overviews and publication samples)
- Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations
- Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
- Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
- Profile of the Montana Worker (contains downloadable copies of Profile of the Montana Worker and Profile of the Montana Worker Data Supplement in both executable and envoy file forms)



Local Area
Unemployment
Statistics

TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

98 BMK

June 1998 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT
	LABOR FORCE			RATE
MONTANA	470,233	445,570	24,663	5.2%
YELLOWSTONE	70,176	66,939	3,237	4.6%
CASCADE	38,180	36,153	2,027	5.3%
BEAVERHEAD	5,075	4,838	237	4.7%
BIG HORN	4,432	3,999	433	9.8%
BLAINE	2,916	2,644	272	9.3%
BROADWATER	1,923	1,824	99	5.1%
CARBON	4,331	4,087	244	5.6%
CARTER	946	923	23	2.4%
CHOUTEAU	2,832	2,742	90	3.2%
CUSTER	6,478	6,176	302	4.7%
DANIELS	1,333	1,296	37	2.8%
DAWSON	5,176	4,980	196	3.8%
DEER LODGE	3,975	3,678	297	7.5%
FALLON	1,686	1,628	58	3.4%
FERGUS	6,046	5,726	320	5.3%
FLATHEAD	42,380	39,733	2,647	6.2%
GALLATIN	40,815	39,725	1,090	2.7%
GARFIELD	990	955	35	3.5%
GLACIER	6,321	5,439	882	14.0%
GOLDEN VALLEY	525	497	28	5.3%
GRANITE	1,100	1,008	92	8.4%
HILL	10,034	9,396	638	6.4%
JEFFERSON	4,896	4,652	244	5.0%
JUDITH BASIN	1,045	1,001	44	4.2%
LAKE	11,705	10,942	763	6.5%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,205	26,857	1,348	4.8%
LIBERTY	1,016	979	37	3.6%
LINCOLN	7,516	6,555	961	12.8%
MCCONE	1,143	1,108	35	3.1%
MADISON	3,532	3,412	120	3.4%
MEAGHER	1,012	966	46	4.5%
MINERAL	1,526	1,379	147	9.6%
MISSOULA	51,675	49,626	2,049	4.0%
MUSSELSHELL	1,899	1,765	134	7.1%
PARK	10,842	10,393	449	4.1%
PETROLEUM	333	326	7	2.1%
PHILLIPS	2,403	2,200	203	8.4%
PONDERA	3,235	3,051	184	5.7%
POWDER RIVER	1,237	1,200	37	3.0%
POWELL	2,511	2,375	136	5.4%
PRAIRIE	695	663	32	4.6%
RAVALLI	16,706	15,843	863	5.2%
RICHLAND	5,677	5,276	401	7.1%
ROOSEVELT	4,336	3,905	431	9.9%
ROSEBUD	5,576	5,191	385	6.9%
SANDERS	3,844	3,517	327	8.5%
SHERIDAN	2,221	2,136	85	3.8%
SILVER BOW	18,756	17,715	1,041	5.6%
STILLWATER	4,191	4,004	187	4.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,797	1,719	78	4.3%
TETON	3,152	3,025	127	4.0%
TOOLE	2,916	2,803	113	3.9%
TREASURE	519	491	28	5.4%
VALLEY	4,566	4,372	194	4.2%
WHEATLAND	1,308	1,200	108	8.3%
WIBAUX	576	539	37	6.4%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,101	31,509	1,592	4.8%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	68,381	65,469	2,912	4.3%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE



Local Area
Unemployment
Statistics

TABLE 1-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

98 BMK
May 1998 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	464,871	441,027	23,844	5.1%
YELLOWSTONE	70,072	67,149	2,923	4.2%
CASCADE	37,854	35,933	1,921	5.1%
BEAVERHEAD	5,024	4,811	213	4.2%
BIG HORN	4,548	4,179	369	8.1%
BLAINE	2,988	2,725	263	8.8%
BROADWATER	2,065	1,948	117	5.7%
CARBON	4,166	3,917	249	6.0%
CARTER	978	965	13	1.3%
CHOUTEAU	2,823	2,742	81	2.9%
CUSTER	6,397	6,123	274	4.3%
DANIELS	1,352	1,321	31	2.3%
DAWSON	5,323	5,157	166	3.1%
DEER LODGE	3,848	3,608	240	6.2%
FALLON	1,693	1,648	45	2.7%
FERGUS	6,043	5,692	351	5.8%
FLATHEAD	41,025	38,191	2,834	6.9%
GALLATIN	40,136	38,725	1,411	3.5%
GARFIELD	990	970	20	2.0%
GLACIER	5,653	4,873	780	13.8%
GOLDEN VALLEY	533	511	22	4.1%
GRANITE	1,114	1,002	112	10.1%
HILL	10,150	9,608	542	5.3%
JEFFERSON	4,836	4,630	206	4.3%
JUDITH BASIN	1,033	997	36	3.5%
LAKE	11,394	10,731	663	5.8%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,898	26,736	1,162	4.2%
LIBERTY	1,080	1,049	31	2.9%
LINCOLN	7,347	6,331	1,016	13.8%
MCCONE	1,165	1,129	36	3.1%
MADISON	3,337	3,191	146	4.4%
MEAGHER	994	938	56	5.6%
MINERAL	1,566	1,406	160	10.2%
MISSOULA	51,535	49,517	2,018	3.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,876	1,770	106	5.7%
PARK	9,863	9,382	481	4.9%
PETROLEUM	327	316	11	3.4%
PHILLIPS	2,539	2,332	207	8.2%
PONDERA	3,331	3,149	182	5.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,247	1,213	34	2.7%
POWELL	2,503	2,361	142	5.7%
PRAIRIE	695	655	40	5.8%
RAVALLI	16,704	15,808	896	5.4%
RICHLAND	5,660	5,226	434	7.7%
ROOSEVELT	4,347	3,999	348	8.0%
ROSEBUD	5,249	4,952	297	5.7%
SANDERS	3,899	3,535	364	9.3%
SHERIDAN	2,272	2,187	85	3.7%
SILVER BOW	18,348	17,406	942	5.1%
STILLWATER	4,287	4,092	195	4.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,719	1,649	70	4.1%
TETON	3,120	3,023	97	3.1%
TOOLE	2,919	2,829	90	3.1%
TREASURE	496	480	16	3.2%
VALLEY	4,546	4,391	155	3.4%
WHEATLAND	1,341	1,235	106	7.9%
WIBAUX	624	586	38	6.1%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,734	31,366	1,368	4.2%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	68,239	65,325	2,914	4.3%



Local Area
Unemployment
Statistics

TABLE 1-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

98 BMK
April 1998 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT
	LABOR FORCE			RATE
MONTANA	462,603	437,506	25,097	5.4%
YELLOWSTONE	70,384	67,520	2,864	4.1%
CASCADE	37,759	35,876	1,883	5.0%
BEAVERHEAD	4,845	4,610	235	4.9%
BIG HORN	4,416	4,062	354	8.0%
BLAINE	2,852	2,570	282	9.9%
BROADWATER	1,984	1,873	111	5.6%
CARBON	4,261	3,963	298	7.0%
CARTER	868	845	23	2.6%
CHOUTEAU	2,625	2,551	74	2.8%
CUSTER	6,282	5,977	305	4.9%
DANIELS	1,289	1,252	37	2.9%
DAWSON	5,266	5,068	198	3.8%
DEER LODGE	3,972	3,709	263	6.6%
FALLON	1,610	1,556	54	3.4%
FERGUS	5,923	5,532	391	6.6%
FLATHEAD	40,964	37,799	3,165	7.7%
GALLATIN	40,787	39,334	1,453	3.6%
GARFIELD	885	860	25	2.8%
GLACIER	5,065	4,376	689	13.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	493	466	27	5.5%
GRANITE	1,088	952	136	12.5%
HILL	10,049	9,532	517	5.1%
JEFFERSON	4,936	4,708	228	4.6%
JUDITH BASIN	927	894	33	3.6%
LAKE	11,304	10,592	712	6.3%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,417	27,186	1,231	4.3%
LIBERTY	995	966	29	2.9%
LINCOLN	7,404	6,182	1,222	16.5%
MCCONE	1,078	1,035	43	4.0%
MADISON	3,257	3,076	181	5.6%
MEAGHER	946	866	80	8.5%
MINERAL	1,624	1,437	187	11.5%
MISSOULA	51,961	49,777	2,184	4.2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,855	1,721	134	7.2%
PARK	9,730	9,148	582	6.0%
PETROLEUM	267	251	16	6.0%
PHILLIPS	2,379	2,165	214	9.0%
PONDERA	3,141	3,005	136	4.3%
POWDER RIVER	1,171	1,128	43	3.7%
POWELL	2,487	2,329	158	6.4%
PRAIRIE	669	628	41	6.1%
RAVALLI	16,783	15,891	892	5.3%
RICHLAND	5,600	5,174	426	7.6%
ROOSEVELT	4,303	3,961	342	7.9%
ROSEBUD	4,785	4,505	280	5.9%
SANDERS	3,896	3,425	471	12.1%
SHERIDAN	2,236	2,148	88	3.9%
SILVER BOW	18,622	17,640	982	5.3%
STILLWATER	4,102	3,904	198	4.8%
SWEET GRASS	1,629	1,555	74	4.5%
TETON	2,911	2,802	109	3.7%
TOOLE	2,789	2,719	70	2.5%
TREASURE	442	421	21	4.8%
VALLEY	4,457	4,303	154	3.5%
WHEATLAND	1,252	1,131	121	9.7%
WIBAUX	573	542	31	5.4%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,353	31,894	1,459	4.4%
MSL/RAVALLI LMA	68,744	65,668	3,076	4.5%



Local Area
Unemployment
Statistics

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1998 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹	454.8	458.4	459.7	462.6	464.9	470.2							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	425.1	428.7	430.8	437.5	441.0	445.6							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	24.5	24.7	24.8	28.3	35.4	35.8							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.7	29.7	28.9	25.1	23.9	24.6							
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED ³	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%							
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.4%							
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%							
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%							

1997 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹	441.8	445.1	448.1	451.6	452.8	458.3	466.5	463.6	454.8	455.4	455.2	454.1	453.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	413.6	416.5	420.0	427.0	430.7	434.1	443.2	443.0	434.7	433.7	431.1	428.0	429.6
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	24.7	22.9	27.0	28.1	32.4	36.0	38.2	39.8	40.8	36.3	32.3	26.3	32.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.2	28.6	28.1	24.6	22.1	24.2	23.2	20.6	20.1	21.7	24.1	26.1	24.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED ³	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%	5.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.0%	4.5%	4.4%	4.8%	5.3%	5.7%	5.4%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.5%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%	4.8%	4.7%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.9%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%

1996 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹	432.8	437.8	440.8	444.9	445.9	452.7	459.2	455.8	447.0	446.5	445.3	442.2	445.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	403.5	408.1	412.9	421.2	424.0	429.4	437.4	436.5	428.1	426.8	423.4	417.9	422.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	30.5	29.5	34.0	35.6	37.1	37.4	39.3	37.8	36.6	36.2	31.4	28.7	34.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.3	29.7	27.9	23.7	21.9	23.3	21.8	19.3	18.9	19.7	21.9	24.3	23.5
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED ³	6.8%	6.8%	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.9%	5.5%	5.3%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	5.4%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.7%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%

1995 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹	430.9	436.7	434.8	435.6	435.0	441.8	448.0	444.4	436.0	434.6	434.2	433.2	437.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	402.7	403.8	406.4	410.8	411.2	416.0	423.5	421.8	414.0	411.1	408.4	406.0	411.3
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.2	28.0	28.8	32.1	31.4	32.7	34.7	36.4	32.9	33.0	28.3	28.9	31.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.2	32.9	28.4	24.8	23.8	25.8	24.5	22.6	22.0	23.5	25.8	27.2	25.8
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED ³	6.6%	7.5%	6.5%	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%	5.9%	6.3%	5.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.4%	6.2%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%	5.6%	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.6%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.6%	5.4%	5.4%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS. INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1998 BENCHMARKS

2/NONADDITIVE. INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.

*UNDER 50

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)



Current
Employment
Statistics

1998

97BM

(Page 1)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1998													
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS.	358.8	361.2	362.6	366.6	374.4	374.6							
TOTAL PRIVATE	281.4	282.4	282.9	286.5	293.3	298.9							
GOODS PRODUCING	44.7	44.4	44.0	45.6	47.8	49.2							
SERVICE PRODUCING	314.1	316.8	318.6	321.0	326.6	325.4							
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	236.7	238.0	238.9	240.9	245.5	249.7							
MINING	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.6							
METAL MINING	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9							
GOLD & SILVER ORES	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6							
COAL MINING	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0							
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8							
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9							
CONSTRUCTION	15.6	15.2	15.2	16.7	18.1	19.2							
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.3							
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.2							
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.8	9.4	9.7							
MANUFACTURING	24.2	24.2	23.8	23.8	24.4	24.4							
DURABLE GOODS	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7	15.2	15.3							
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1							
*LOGGING	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1							
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3							
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2							
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1							
NONDURABLE GOODS	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1							
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5							
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1							
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.5							
TRANSPORTATION	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.7							
RAILROAD	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1							
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5							
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8							
COMMUNICATIONS	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7							
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8							
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1							
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3							
TRADE	95.8	95.7	96.2	97.2	99.6	101.1							
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.7	18.9	18.8							
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8							
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0							
RETAIL TRADE	77.4	77.2	77.7	78.5	80.7	82.3							
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8							
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4							
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2							
FOOD STORES	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.3							
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.6							
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8							

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)



Current
Employment
Statistics

1998

97 BM

(Page 2)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1998	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1							
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2							
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3							
EATING & DRINKING	29.0	28.9	29.5	29.8	31.0	32.3							
MISC. RETAIL	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4							
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9							
FINANCE	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8							
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4							
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7							
INSURANCE	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5							
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3							
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2							
REAL ESTATE	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6							
SERVICES	103.2	104.4	105.0	105.7	107.6	110.2							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.7	10.4							
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5							
BUSINESS SERVICES	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.6	13.3							
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7							
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.6	9.4							
HEALTH SERVICES	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.8	33.0							
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1							
HOSPITALS	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5							
LEGAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5							
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.2							
SOCIAL SERVICES	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.2							
RESIDENTIAL CARE	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6							
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	8.4	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.2							
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3							
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1							
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	77.4	78.8	79.7	80.1	81.1	75.7							
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.3	13.2	13.8							
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.2	23.6	20.8							
STATE EDUCATION	12.6	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.4	9.5							
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3							
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	41.8	42.9	43.3	43.6	44.3	41.1							
LOCAL EDUCATION	27.8	28.7	29.1	29.2	29.4	24.9							
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.8	16.2							

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)



Current
Employment
Statistics

1998

97BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1998													
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	179.9	181.0	181.4	182.9	186.6	185.9							
TOTAL PRIVATE	137.8	138.0	138.1	139.4	142.8	145.1							
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6							
CONSTRUCTION	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2							
MANUFACTURING	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6							
DURABLE GOODS	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9							
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7							
TCU 1/	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9							
TRANSPORTATION	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6							
TRADE	46.0	45.4	45.6	45.9	47.1	48.0							
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4							
RETAIL TRADE	41.6	41.1	41.2	41.5	42.7	43.6							
EATING & DRINKING	16.9	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.7	18.3							
FIRE 2/	11.8	11.9	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.0							
FINANCE	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7							
SERVICES	66.4	67.2	67.1	67.8	69.7	70.8							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.4	6.3							
HEALTH SERVICES	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.6	28.0							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	42.1	43.0	43.3	43.5	43.8	40.8							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.8							
STATE GOVERNMENT	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	10.9							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	24.8	25.5	25.8	26.1	26.4	24.1							

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
 For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers



	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Apr. 1998	May 1998	June 1998	June 1997	Apr. 1998	May 1998	June 1998	June 1997
*TOTAL PRIVATE	238.7	244.4	249.6	251.1	\$359.16	\$368.87	\$366.10	\$352.95
MINING	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	\$750.31	\$751.89	\$742.47	\$708.18
*CONSTRUCTION	13.2	14.7	15.7	15.3	\$609.99	\$690.74	\$626.94	\$603.82
MANUFACTURING	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.7	\$537.63	\$557.20	\$549.44	\$521.51
Durable Goods	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.3	\$507.65	\$512.42	\$521.24	\$497.31
Nondurable	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	\$603.61	\$663.80	\$616.19	\$575.79
*TCU 1/	18.5	18.7	18.7	19.1	\$563.22	\$566.98	\$574.75	\$571.35
*Transportation	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.3	\$514.46	\$514.61	\$523.78	\$515.31
*Comm. & Util.	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	\$649.95	\$658.57	\$663.25	\$673.31
*TRADE	83.9	86.0	86.6	89.3	\$264.03	\$267.90	\$269.34	\$258.76
*Wholesale Trade	15.8	15.9	15.8	16.0	\$453.91	\$464.20	\$464.51	\$450.18
*Retail Trade	68.1	70.1	70.8	73.3	\$219.85	\$223.29	\$226.00	\$216.46
*FIRE 2/	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.0	\$383.33	\$381.24	\$376.97	\$364.32
*SERVICES	89.2	90.5	93.8	92.2	\$316.15	\$317.37	\$317.86	\$306.18

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Apr. 1998	May 1998	June 1998	June 1997	Apr. 1998	May 1998	June 1998	June 1997
*TOTAL PRIVATE	31.7	32.3	32.6	32.5	\$11.33	\$11.42	\$11.23	\$10.86
MINING	41.8	42.6	41.9	43.5	\$17.95	\$17.65	\$17.72	\$16.28
*CONSTRUCTION	37.4	40.3	38.7	38.0	\$16.31	\$17.14	\$16.20	\$15.89
MANUFACTURING	39.1	39.8	40.4	39.3	\$13.75	\$14.00	\$13.60	\$13.27
Durable Goods	38.9	39.6	40.5	39.5	\$13.05	\$12.94	\$12.87	\$12.59
Nondurable	39.4	40.5	40.3	38.8	\$15.32	\$16.39	\$15.29	\$14.84
*TCU 1/	37.8	37.9	38.6	39.0	\$14.90	\$14.96	\$14.89	\$14.65
*Transportation	37.8	37.7	38.4	38.6	\$13.61	\$13.65	\$13.64	\$13.35
*Comm. & Util.	37.7	38.2	38.9	39.7	\$17.24	\$17.24	\$17.05	\$16.96
*TRADE	29.5	29.9	30.4	30.3	\$8.95	\$8.96	\$8.86	\$8.54
*Wholesale Trade	36.4	36.9	37.4	36.6	\$12.47	\$12.58	\$12.42	\$12.30
*Retail Trade	27.9	28.3	28.9	28.9	\$7.88	\$7.89	\$7.82	\$7.49
*FIRE 2/	36.3	36.0	35.8	36.8	\$10.56	\$10.59	\$10.53	\$9.90
*SERVICES	29.3	29.8	30.1	29.9	\$10.79	\$10.65	\$10.56	\$10.24

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
 SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	1998		1997		1996	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	161.6	158.4	159.1	156.3	154.4	151.7
February	161.9	158.5	159.6	156.8	154.9	152.2
March	162.2	158.7	160.0	157.0	155.7	152.9
April	162.5	159.1	160.2	157.2	156.3	153.6
May	162.8	159.5	160.1	157.2	156.6	154.0
June	163.0	159.7	160.3	157.4	156.7	154.1
July			160.5	157.5	157.0	154.3
August			160.8	157.8	157.3	154.5
September			161.2	158.3	157.8	155.1
October			161.6	158.5	158.3	155.5
November			161.5	158.5	158.6	155.9
December			161.3	158.2	158.6	155.9
Dec-to-Dec %			1.7%	1.5%	3.3%	3.3%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			160.5	157.6	156.9	154.1
Ann Avg %			2.3%	2.3%	3.0%	2.9%

Expenditure Category	Relative Importance	% Change From			Ann Average %	
		June 1998	May 1998	June 1997	1997	1996
CPI-U Index						
ALL ITEMS	100%	163.0	0.1%	1.7%	2.3%	3.0%
Food & Beverages	16%	160.6	-0.1%	2.2%	2.6%	3.2%
Housing	40%	160.6	0.6%	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%
Apparel	5%	132.5	-2.1%	0.1%	0.9%	-0.2%
Transportation	18%	141.7	-0.2%	-1.6%	0.9%	2.8%
Medical Care	6%	242.0	0.2%	3.2%	2.8%	3.5%
Recreation	6%	101.2	0.2%	1.4%	2.3%	3.1%
Education and Communication	5%	100.1	0.0%	2.5%	3.3%	3.7%
Other Goods & Services	4%	236.4	-0.1%	6.0%	4.4%	4.1%
Purchasing Power		June 1998	May 1998	June 1997	Ann Average	
Of Consumer Dollar:					1997	1996

(1982-84 = \$1.00)

\$0.61

\$0.61

\$0.62

\$0.62


\$0.64

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

Page 1 of 2

 Unemployment Insurance	New		Changed		New		Changed		Year-to-Date	
	Apr.	To	Apr.	To	Apr.	To	Apr.	To		
	Jun.	Jun.	Jun.	Jun.	Jun.	Jun.	Jun.	Jun.	1998	1997
AREAS	1998	1998	1998	1998	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	1997
State of MT	1013	405	747	401	3005	2230				
Great Falls MSA	53	25	44	20	189	128				
Billings MSA	122	42	99	49	379	316				
Multi County	131	36	84	29	292	202				
Anaconda-Butte LFA	63	31	49	21	175	141				
Beaverhead	7	5	7	2	33	24				
Deer Lodge	11	4	7	1	24	14				
Granite	2	2	1	0	5	5				
Madison	17	12	7	3	35	21				
Powell	1	1	6	1	7	9				
Silver Bow	25	7	21	14	71	68				
Bozeman LFA	118	52	95	59	371	284				
Gallatin	98	43	81	43	307	233				
Meagher	2	1	2	2	5	4				
Park	18	8	12	14	59	47				
Glasgow LFA	26	6	14	9	74	45				
Daniels	2	0	3	1	5	6				
Phillips	6	1	2	3	16	8				
Roosevelt	4	1	4	0	19	11				
Sheridan	8	2	1	4	13	8				
Valley	6	2	4	1	21	12				
Glendive LFA	20	4	12	7	60	37				
Dawson	7	0	5	3	22	14				
Garfield	1	0	1	0	3	1				
McCone	0	0	1	0	3	4				
Prairie	0	1	0	0	2	0				
Richland	11	3	4	4	28	17				
Wibaux	1	0	1	0	2	1				
Hardin-Red Lodge LFA	32	17	17	13	99	62				
Big Horn	3	2	1	3	13	9				
Carbon	12	3	9	6	37	31				
Stillwater	14	7	6	4	35	17				
Sweet Grass	3	5	1	0	14	5				

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.


MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area

LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Office of Research & Analysis, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

Page 2 of 2

 Unemployment Insurance	New Apr. To Jun.	Changed Apr. To Jun.	New Apr. To Jun.	Changed Apr. To Jun.	Year-to-Date	
AREAS	1998	1998	1997	1997	1998	1997
Havre LFA	11	12	13	4	60	41
Blaine	2	1	6	2	13	9
Hill	6	9	7	2	34	31
Liberty	3	2	0	0	13	1
Helena LFA	56	21	44	31	205	143
Broadwater	0	2	3	1	6	8
Jefferson	7	1	6	4	19	14
Lewis & Clark	49	18	35	26	180	121
Kalispell LFA	139	72	109	57	433	317
Flathead	104	55	73	41	307	228
Lake	17	9	23	7	65	49
Lincoln	18	8	13	9	61	40
Lewistown LFA	11	8	7	10	49	43
Fergus	8	4	4	4	30	23
Golden Valley	1	1	0	2	4	3
Judith Basin	1	1	0	1	6	2
Musselshell	0	0	3	0	4	9
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatland	1	2	0	3	5	6
Miles City LFA	36	15	16	5	87	37
Carter	1	0	0	0	1	1
Custer	12	3	10	1	30	18
Fallon	5	4	0	1	17	3
Powder River	6	4	3	0	14	5
Rosebud	10	4	2	3	22	8
Treasure	2	0	1	0	3	2
Missoula LFA	168	47	130	71	452	384
Mineral	4	3	5	4	14	12
Missoula	101	28	90	42	286	251
Ravalli	40	13	25	21	105	87
Sanders	23	3	10	4	47	34
Shelby-Cut Bank LFA	27	17	14	16	80	50
Choteau	5	4	2	3	15	10
Glacier	3	2	4	3	13	11
Pondera	7	1	1	0	13	3
Teton	6	5	4	7	19	15
Toole	6	5	3	3	20	11

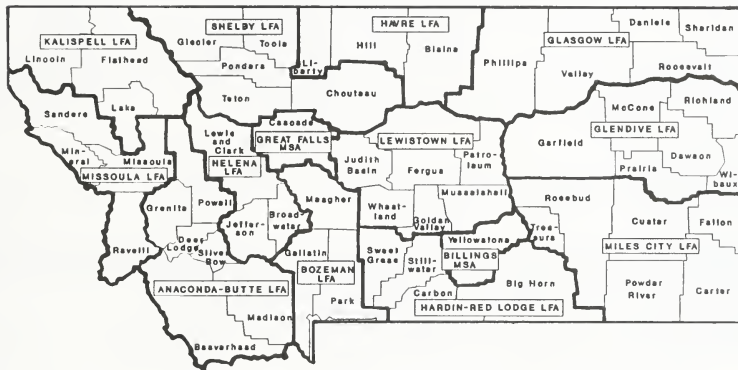
CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area

LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Office of Research & Analysis, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

Montana's Labor Force Areas



Glossary of Terms

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Office of Research and Analysis, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation and training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The 2 SDAs for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
11. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.
12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Sources of Data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

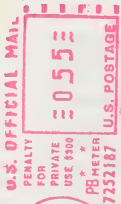
S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place of work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on women workers is computed as a ratio of all employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

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